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Amerika Esperantisto

A Monthly Magazine of the International Language

ESPERANTO

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CHICAGO

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Ᵽ Sino. Florence E. D. Muzzy, 47 Prospect Place, Bristol, Conn.
Ł Anna E. Balkwell, 802 Orchard St., St. Clair, Mich.
E. F. Gould, 851 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis., wishes to exchange illustrated cards with foreigners only.
Sro. W. C. Commins, Oakville, Ontario, Canada, desiras interŝanĝi ilustritajn poŝtkartojn kun fremdaj landoj.
Mi deziras korespondi esperante kun ĉiulandaj Framasonoj per poŝtkartoj aŭ leteroj. Dro. Jos. H. Noble, 310 North Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, Penna.
Sro. Ivan Koeff, edukita bulgara Esperantisto, serĉas facilan laboron en ia Esperanta familio je tre malgranda salajro, kondiĉe ke li havu tempon por lerni anglan lingvon. Parolas bone Esperanton kaj la anglan malmulte. Prezentos bonan rekomendon. Adreso 141 W. Adams St., Chicago.
For sale or exchange, International Correspondence School course in Chemistry, complete course. Will sell at a bargain if bought at once, or will exchange for other course. H. Brinkman, Archibold, Ohio.
Aĉetu terposedaĵojn kie ilia valoro multege pligrandiĝos! Baldaŭ la granda akvopotenca digo trans la Mississippi tie ĉi estos konstruita. Skribu al F. Maire, teragento, Hamilton, Ill.
ESPERANTO BUTTONS: *One for 10c, or 5c each in lots of five or more*—H. D. King, 287 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn.
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H. Balthazart (filo), Place de Liege, Beyne-Heusay.

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Ᵽ Sro. Frant Skorepa, Nerudova ul. c. 3, Praha-Zizkov
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Sro. František Kail, Prokopova tr. 198, Praha-Zizkov.
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Sro. Franz Lippke, Postgehilfe, Wittengen, Hannover.
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F. Lipschutz, Bergr str. 54, Frankfort a-M.
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Sro. Miguel A. Renteria, Portal Bravo 2y 3, Guadalajara, Jal.
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P S. Postalenko, Perekapskaja ulica, sobstv. dom.,Sumi
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Ragnar Olsson, Braunkurkogatan 56, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND.

Fino. Berthe Brequet, 17 Sablons, Neuchatel.

URUGUAY.

Sro. Carlos Charrier, Cerrito 84b, Montevideo.

Fnoj. Evangelia Alexandrov kaj Vassilia J. Orfanidis, Aidin via Smyrna, Turkujo Azia, volas interŝanĝi po.tmarkojn kaj kartojn ilustritajn.

Sro. I. Giuglea, str. Elefterie nou 4, Bucharest. Deziras interŝanĝi reklamfoliojn, anoncfoliojn, k. t. p.

Volas interıangi malnovajn poŝtmarkojn Sno. Wilcken, Gogolevskaja No. 7, Pskov, Russia

La geanoj de grupo Esperantista de Carcar, Sebu, Philippine Is., desiras korespondi. Skribu sub zorgo de Sro. Jose D. Galuano.

La anoj de Grupo Esperantista en "Vilna Privata Gimnazio de Pavlovskij" deziras korespondi. Adresu Sron. Georgo Deŝkin, prezidanto, Zvjerinec, str. Soltaniŝskaja d. N. J., Vilna.

AMERIKA ☆ ESPERANTISTO
UNUA AMERIKA REVUO — DE LA LINGVO INTERNACIA ESPERANTO

VOLUMO V CHICAGO FEBRUARO MCMIX NUMERO I

(OFICALA PARTO)

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

Offices, 3981 Langley Avenue, Chicago. E. C. Reed, Secretary

Benedict Papot, Chairman Publications Committee

THE ADRESARO OF E. A. OF N. A.

IN order to avoid any misunderstanding and allow all clubs and individuals, who desire, to be enrolled therein, the date for closing the list for the Adresaro of the E. A. of N. A. has been advanced to on or about the 15th of February. This will be the only list to be issued until after the summer convention.

It will contain the name and address of every member of the E. A. of N. A., arranged according to division, state, and city organization (this last *only* when members of official clubs). Each society, club, and state association which has joined the E. A. of N. A. will be listed with its officers and members. To be sure that your organization is on the books of the secretary as a member, look at the list of "Official Organizations" on page 135 of the January number. Do not confuse this with the unofficial list on pages 137 and 138, just after the end of the "Oficiala Parto."

For an organization to become a member of the E. A. of N. A., the constitution provides that for each member of such organization there shall be paid for the support of this association the sum of 25 cents, and a provision made that for each future member the same per capita tax shall be paid. Each member thereby becomes a member of the E. A. of N. A., and in addition the organization, being composed entirely of association members, may vote on proposed legislation, casting the vote of such club at conventions, etc. For organizations which had not paid a fee for 1908 to the A. E. A., a further charge of fifty cents is made for registration.

For an individual, whether or not connected with any local organization, it is only necessary that he send to the secretary, 3981 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill., a fee of twenty-five cents with his name and address, and a statement whether or not he may be depended upon to do active work in general propaganda and in the obtaining of members for this association.

Since the larger the list of names in the Adresaro, the better demonstration it will be of the strength of our movement, it is to be hoped that every Esperantist will send in his name and quarter, and that each present member will obtain at least one more before we go to press. In this journal are listed 271 new members who registered in the month ending January 2nd. the *largest list of new members* for any month since the reorganization, in spite of the fact that this period included the Christmas season. This can be surpassed next month if each will feel it his duty to help.

To the "Official Organizations" given in the January issue, the following should be added: West Virginia Esperanto Association, H. M. Scott, Sec'y, Moundsville. Terre Haute Esperanto Society, J. Cliff Anderson, Sec'y, Terre Haute, Ind. Mineapola Esperanto Klubo, Rev. Chas. D. Blaker, Sec'y, Richfield Sta., Minneapolis, Minn. Gradata Esperanta Societo de Chicago, Karel Krabec, Sec'y, 791 Alport St.

SECOND ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

We publish to day a tentative program for the next Congress.

Several features are already taken care of. A committee composed of Messrs. Hailman, McKirdy and Clifford, all of Pittsburgh, has taken charge of the dance, which will take place in the Club House at Lakewood on August 12. Transportation will be supplied by boat or trolley.

Mr. Alfred Hallam, Chautauqua's well known musical director will take charge of the concert on Monday, August 8. Competent musical

Esperantists are earnestly requested to communicate directly with Mr. Hallam, 146 Vista Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and to offer such suggestion and assistance as they may be able to give.

The Executive Committee is now in communication with several European eminentuloj, one of whom, we hope, will deliver the address on August 10th.

Suggestions for the private theatricals as to selection of plays, and volunteers who are willing to take part are requested to write to Mr. B. Papot, 1038 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, until a theatrical committee has been selected.

The Chautauqua authorities are to obtain the best possible terms and accommodations from either the Pennsylvania or the Erie railroad for the Niagara Falls excursion.

The capital item, the Esperanto play at the Celaron theater, is the one feature upon which the least progress has been made, for the very reason that it is the most expensive and that the Executive Committee does not dare to commit itself unless a minimum of 500 tickets is subscribed.

The steady, healthy growth of the Association and the absolute disregard given to the scare head notices which a few persons succeeded in foisting upon the Associated Press give us every reason to believe that this minimum number will soon be subscribed, but the way to do is "not to wait for your neighbor," but to drop a postal card to the secretary at once and let him know how many Congress tickets you will take.

We hope to be able to give definite information in the next number.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAM

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 9 to Aug. 14, 1909

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

Opening of Reception Headquarters. Examination for diplomas.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.

Esperanto Service, 3 P. M. Higgins Hall.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

Opening of Congress, Auditorium, 11 A. M.

Raising of Esperanto Flag, College Hill, 2 P. M.

Council Meeting, E. A. of N. A., College, 4 P. M.

Esperanto Concert, Auditorium, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

Divisional Meeting, E. A. of N. A., 9 A. M.

Main address, Auditorium, 2 P. M.

Amateur Theatricals, Higgins Hall, 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11.

Caucus of Esperantists, Higgins Hall, 2 P. M.

Esperanto Play (professional), Celaron Theater, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12.

Election of New Council and officers, Higgins Hall, 2 P. M.

Dance, Lakewood Club, 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

Business Meeting, Closing of Congress, Higgins Hall, 2 P. M.

Informal Reception, Higgins Hall, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.

Excursion to Niagara Falls, 7 A. M.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Atesto pri Lernado.

Miss Amy P. Frank, Pittsburg, Pa.
Miss Ella Wertheimer, Pittsburg, Pa.
Bertram Hanna, Wilkinsburg, P.
Miss Bernadine M. Schuman, Pittsburg, Pa.
Dr. Walter O. Snelling, Pittsburg, Pa.
C. N. Donnell, Pittsburg, Pa.
R. W. Atkinson, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Prof. J. J. Wedel, Anaconda, Mont.

* * *

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

Atesto pri Kapableco.

R. B. Stone, Des Moines, Iowa.
W. H. Cadman, New London, Conn.
Rev. Charles D. Blaker, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joel Nelson, Shickley, Nebraska.
Lehman Wendell, Tacoma, Wash.

VOTING POWER OF COUNCILORS.

Up to January 2nd, and including the 271 new members listed in this number, the voting power of the Councilors, according to the Constitution, is:—

New England Division, Mr. J. F. Twombly	182
New York Division, Mr. H. D. King	159
Eastern Division	118
Capitol Division, James W. Cheney	020
Southern Division, Mr. W. B. Sterrett	020
Ohio Valley Division, Mr. H. W. Scott	132
Central Division, Prof. B. Papot	150
Prairie Division, Prof. G. Fracker	092
Southwestern Division, Mr. E. C. Reed	015
Western Division, Prof. J. M. Dixon	095
Canadian Division, Mr. R. M. Sangster	017
	1,000

COUNCILOR GRILLON RESIGNS.

We received the following official communications:

January 10, 1909.

MR. BENEDICT PAPOT,
Chairman Executive Committee, E. A. N. A.
DEAR SIR:

Although I have already tendered my resignation to the President of the Association (Mr. Harvey), as Vice President, Counsellor, member of the Examination Committee and as member of the Association, I feel it my duty even if for pure courtesy to apprehend you with my decision, to sever my relation with Esperanto and to devote my efforts for Ildo.

My decision was taken yesterday only and as you see I lose no time to let you know of it.

Do not suppose for an instant that the insignificant trouble which we had last month enters for any amount in said decision.

I am better able than anybody in this country to judge by myself of the situation and I

have come to the conclusion that Ildo inavoidably will win in the contest and that to stick procrastinately to what is doomed does not show any courage, only stubbornness. Ildo is superior to Esperanto and easier to learn.

I was determined to continue my efforts in the behalf of Esperanto provided I could see that the Lingua K. and the Akademio take practical measures to bring Esperanto to the point; but six months after the Dresden Congress, not even a line has been sent. They promised much and give nothing.

I am going to start again like four years ago; if I am as successful it will not take long before I have formed another world Ildist as I formed a world Esperantist.

Very cordially yours,
A. M. GRILLON.

We are sorry to lose, temporarily, the services of one of the pioneers of Esperanto, a veteran who has done good service. We publish the letter in full because we have nothing to conceal. The Esperanto Association of North America represents the Esperantists of this country. Two hundred and seventy-one new members joined the association this month to support and spread Esperanto. One old member left it. That is all there is to it.

The most searching investigation reveals the fact that after more than one year of desperate propaganda the Ildists number: three in New York, three in Chicago, one in Seatttle, one in Minneapolis, one in Ohio, one in Tenessee, and with the addition of Mr. Grillon, that will make eleven in all in this country.

As the association is growing at the rate of over two hundred and fifty a month, while the Ildists gain less than one a month, we do not feel unduly alarmed. Other men have grown impatient and, to obtain a better view of the progress of Esperanto, have taken up an opera glass, but in their haste have turned the glass the wrong way and, appalled by the sight, have laid it down in despair, only to take it up again and turn it, right side up, upon Ildo. Both views are false.

Esperanto has grown so that its progress is independent of any single man or group of men. It is beginning to develop an organization which will ensure its permanency by acting in conformity with the will of its members not only in America, but all over the world.

It is in the nature of men to seek company, so we shall welcome Mr. Grillon upon his return to the fold after the coming bitter experiences that are in store for him.

NEW MEMBERS

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION.

Phillips, Miss Grace A., 89 Belmont St., Manchester, N. H.
Boden, Miss Hipsey, Willimantic, Conn.
Rollinson, Miss May, P. O. Box 222, 68 Maple St., Willimantic, Conn.

MAINE.

Dubinsky, Benj. H., 66 Federal St., Portland.
Reeves, Walter P., 792 Congress St., Portland.
Roberts, D.S., D.D.S., 32 May St., Portland.
Rubinoff, Harry, 22 Stone St., Portland.
Thompson, Miss Julia S., Portland.
Billings, Mrs. D. J., Camden St., Rockland.
Cooper, Mrs. J. F., 65 Warren St., Rockland.
Farwell, Mrs. E. S., 23 Fulton St., Rockland.
Flye, Mrs. J. R., 50 Crescent St., Rockland.
Kittredge, Mrs. W. H., 41 Masonic St., Rockland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fuller, Miss Harriet, 31 Concord Square, Boston.
Blanchard, Mrs. Emma, 159 Upland Road, Cambridge.
Patten, Miss Lucinda A., 3 Norfolk St., Dorchester Center.
Starr, Frank H., Box 280 West Medway, 1
Lowcock, J. F., 18 Myrtle Ave., Holyoke.
Bell, R. Mowry, Clark University, Worcester.
Metcalf, Charles H., 6 King St., Worcester.
Sanborn, Miss May, 1 Belvidere Ave., So. Framingham.

NORTH ABINGTON ESPERANTO SOCIETY.

Bennett, Mrs. J. L., 662 Adams St.
Blaney, Miss Florence E., 534 Adams St.
Calkins, Arthur Norman, 199 North Ave.
Calkins, Mrs. Ida D., 199 North Ave.
Calkins, Ernest W., 199 North Ave.
Chaplin, Mrs. Hattie E., Adams St.
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Curtis, Miss Annie T., Morton St.
Chamberlin, Everett F., 335 Plymouth St.
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Doughty, Miss Lena M., 47 Winthrop St.
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Eldredge, Raymond Chase, Wales St.
Faunce, Miss Angie M., 39 Birch St.
Foster, Mrs. Verna G., 284 Plymouth St.
Gaffney, Miss Edna M., Plymouth St.
Grose, Miss Annie F., 369 Adams St.
Hatch, Westbra B., 263 Randolph St.
Hattie, Mrs. Lizzie J., 945 Bedford St.
Lyon, Miss Alice Hattie, 263 Plymouth St.
McDonald, Miss Mildred F., 537 Adams St.
Murdoch, Miss Bessie Gordon, 43 Highland St.
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Orcutt, Mrs. Flora L., 889 Bedford St.
Orcutt, Miss Marion Leland, 889 Bedford St.
Peterson, Miss Eva W., 84 Hamilton St.
Sanderson, Miss Frances J., 53 Charles St.
Sanderson, Frank N., 53 Charles St.
Scott, Miss Isabella Anne, 43 Morton St.
Wright, Charles Irving, 200 Plymouth St.
Wright, Mrs. Inez L., 112 North Ave.
Wyman, Donald Dearborn, 411 Adams St.
Wyman, Olive W., 423 Adams St.
Wyman, Windsor H., Adams St.
Wyman, Mrs. Flora Alma, Adams St.
Wyman, Richard McIntire, Adams St.
Wyman Walter G., 423 Adams St.
Perry, Mrs. Butler French, 148 S. Union St., Rockland.
Perry, Miss Gladys Cushing, 122 Union St., Rockland.
Gay, Miss Louise W., 272 Winter St., Whitman.
Potter, Geo. W., 39 Brighton St., Whitman.
Ryder, Miss Effie F., 165 Franklin St., Whitman.
Ryder, Miss Florence L., 165 Franklin St., Whitman.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Drake, Geo. Robert, 58 Briscoe Ave., Buffalo.
Kinney, E. M., 149 Glenwood Blvd., Schnectady.
De Vries, Miss Grace, P. O. Box 668, Spring Valley.
Jenkins, Wm. H., 1118 Jackson Ave., Bronx.

BROOKLYN.

Frost, Mrs. Adelaide C., 426 4th St.
Frost, Howard M., 426 4th St.
Glover, Theophilus N., 479 Park Place.
Hawks, Wm. I., 53 S. Oxford St.
Reynolds, Miss Josephine, 6 4th Place.
Williams, Lindsay R., 23 4th Place.
Wolff, Miss Tillie, 336 Marcy Ave.

NEW YORK CITY.

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FINO DE LA OFICIALA PARTO.

U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT

MAJOR P. F. STRAUB, who was the official delegate of the U. S. government to the Esperanto Congress in Dresden, reported most favorably on the immediate utility of the language in army and Red Cross circles. His report, which has been withheld pending the investigation and notations of War Department officials, is at last made public in the Army and Navy Register of January 16th. It is endorsed by the Surgeon General and the Secretary of War, with the following recommendation: "The study of Esperanto in the military service should be encouraged, as it is believed that the proposed international language is destined to play an important role in international intercourse. It is recommended that the attention of the American Red Cross Association be called to the subject. Here is the full text of the report:

ESPERANTO AND THE SERVICE.

The Dresden congress was the fourth international meeting of the Esperantists, and the great increase in interest and in the number of delegates from all parts of the world shows that the general propaganda has been most productive of results, and there is every reason to believe that Esperanto will in time become of the greatest practical utility in international intercourse.

Daily meetings were held and the problems of propaganda and of organization were fully discussed, always in the Esperanto language. Very much was accomplished in promoting the interests of the cause.

The congress was under the protection of his majesty, the king of Saxony, and the opening exercises were attended by many high officers of the kingdom. Dr. Zamenhof, the author of the new language, was also present, and his personality and enthusiasm contributed much to the occasion.

One of the most important acts of the congress was the formation of an "academy," after the pattern of the French academy, to consider and advise upon all matters of linguistic growth, and, when necessary, reform.

There have been some objections raised against Esperanto as now in use, on the grounds that the accented letters so much used therein would necessitate additions and changes in the telegraphic codes in use, and that the propaganda is made more difficult, as special fonts of type would be necessary in order that the newspaper might print articles written in the new language. I am, however, of the opinion that the new academy can safely be trusted to make the necessary changes without in any way violating any of the simple principles upon which the language is based. The schisms which threaten the ranks of the Esperantists, and which would so seriously interfere with its spread, could thus be easily forestalled by comparatively unimportant changes.

The Esperanto language is constructed on such simple and practical lines that one can learn to read it in an incredibly short time. The rules in grammar are few, and as there are absolutely no exceptions, it requires but a few hours study to master them. Many of the classics have been translated in Esperanto; Esperanto books have been written; newspapers and magazines are published in it, and

yet it has not been found necessary to make any essential changes in the original rules formulated by the author, Dr. Zamenhof. The word-stems are taken from the best-known languages, and one is impressed with the large number of words that are familiar and which have all retained their original significance. The only changes made are in the simplified spelling and in the addition of the prefix or suffix, which latter at once indicates if it is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb, etc. Those who have some knowledge of Latin, French and German find that the meaning of a very large percentage of the Esperanto words can be recognized at a glance. By means of a few rules laid down in the grammar, new words can be coined to meet all the requirements of Esperanto, new scientific terms can at once be modified to suit the scheme, and there is absolutely no bar to the further extension of the language.

I am quite convinced that Esperanto, which has been on trial for twenty years and found to fulfill the conditions required of an international language, is destined to perform an important role in international intercourse and will eventually become of great economic value, by facilitating trade relations between various nations. It is so easily learned that any one could be taught in a very short time to conduct a business correspondence therein with foreigners, so many of whom are already familiar with it. I am led to believe that at the present time it has become of great assistance to travelers in remote parts of Europe, and I do not believe it will be very long before it will be possible to find Esperantists in every city in the world. The progress in this country will necessarily be somewhat slower than in most foreign states, as the American is more apt to be satisfied with his own language alone, but, for reasons above stated, I believe that a knowledge of Esperanto is of sufficient commercial importance to justify our government in encouraging its spread.

From a military point of view, the most important application of Esperanto at this time would appear to be in the sanitary service, and I am of the opinion that the government would be justified in giving it official countenance. It is suggested that a beginning be made by introducing it into the National Red Cross Association, where at first it might be added as an elective study in the course of instruction for the red cross columns that are now being organized, and it would appear that a two-fold purpose would be served thereby, in that the language might become of great practical use in time of war and that it would help to hold the column together by an additional bond of mutual interest. The officers of the European red cross organizations, especially those of France and Germany, have taken active interest in the propaganda, and many high officials of their organizations were present at the congress. An exhibition was also given by a Dresden red cross column in which all of the exercises were conducted in Esperanto.

Many efforts have been made in former years to introduce a series of manuals for the sanitary personnel of the military establishments to facilitate communication with sick and wounded prisoners of war, but such efforts were unsuccessful, largely on account of the difficulty of learning the proper pronunciation of foreign tongues. This objection cannot apply to Esperanto, as there is no difficulty whatever in this respect, and it is quite easy to understand whether spoken by Russian, German, Turk, Japanese, or American. Lieutenant Bayol, an officer of the French army, has prepared a set of small pamphlets which give the questions that would be asked by the nurse and patient and their appropriate answers, in French, German, Italian, or English, and in a parallel column the corresponding Esperanto.

The linguistic difficulties that have been encountered in the various international expeditions and wars of recent years have also emphasized the necessity of an international language. An auxiliary language that is easily learned and which has a uniform pronunciation and which does not attempt to replace the mother tongue in ordinary intercourse of individuals of like nationality would seem to be a pressing necessity.

The new language fulfills all of the requirements, and the propaganda is therefore deserving of all encouragement and assistance, and should appeal to every one who has, or may have, to come in contact with people of foreign countries. It is true that previous attempts have been made to introduce an international language, but their failure was not due to a lack of appreciation for such a medium, but from their inherent defects. Esperanto is free from the objections urged against the previous efforts to introduce a universal language, and I am confident that it is destined to have a glorious future. It has undergone the practical test of many years of duration, and has been accepted by distinguished philologists as fulfilling all the requirements of an auxiliary language for international intercourse.

Recommendation: In view of the extensive use already made of Esperanto in foreign red cross organization, it is recommended that it be brought to the attention of our national red cross organization, so that it may be included as an elective study in the course of instruction for red cross columns.

It is also recommended that the fifth international congress, which is to meet in Chautauqua in 1909, be given such governmental encouragement and assistance as may be necessary in order to make it a success, and thereby assist in accomplishing its great purpose, and to enable the committee to make such arrangements as may be necessary to put the congress on a plane commensurate with the dignity of our great country.

ESPERANTO CLUB DIRECTORY

THE name of any Esperanto Club, with address of the corresponding officer, will be published in this Directory free. All clubs are urged to see that the information given here is correct. Additional data concerning any club—full list of officers or members, date and place of meeting, etc., is of value to the club and a convenience to others who may wish to visit. For such ADDITIONAL matter we quote a special rate of five cents per line. Have your membership lists published, and follow each month with list of new members!

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THORNTON: Miss Phoebe John.

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: Herbert M. Scott, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
GLEN EASTON: Miss Maude Scroggins.
SHEPHERDSTOWN: Shepherd College Esperanto Society Prof. Carl W. Littler
WHEELING: Geo. B. Wilson, Nat. Bank of West Virginia

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: C. E. Vilas, Box 883, Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE: Chas. A. Vilas, Box 883
MENOMINEE FALLS: W. H. Rintelman
PORTAGE: Rev. J. I. Cleland

CANADA

ALBERTA

CARSTAIRS: Miss L. A. Whidden, Box 103

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER: Miss O'Grady, Y. W. C. A.

QUEBEC

GRAND MERE: Elwood Wilson

ONTARIO

TORONTO: Max A. Frind, 133 Yorkville Ave. 169

SASKATCHEWAN

FILE HILLS: Chas. W. Noddings, File Hills P. O. via Balcarres.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ESPERANTO LEAGUE: Secretary, Sharon O. Brown, 599 Broad St., Providence, R. I. Yearly dues 10c. MEMBERS: Winifred Sackville Stoner, Max A. Frind, Kenneth Fisher, Beulah Ninde, Edward Graham, Thomas Powers, J. Stoner, A. Warrington, Mary Warrington, Herbert Harris, Vivian Bowdoin, Prof. George Macloskie, L.L.D. D.Sc., Mrs. Crafts, Henry Forman, Alice Ervin, Eleanor Sherman, Susan Poor, Dr. William Nowell, Robt. Sangster, Prof. John McFadyen, Virginia Rehn, Patti Rehn, Horace Cross, Fred Cross, Samuel Powers, Mary Pinkham, Esther Murray, Vivian Thomas, Seymour Olmstead, John Carothers, Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Rev. Horace Dutton, John Fogg Twombly, Prof. Benedict Papot, Dr. Walter Fox, Prof. Edwin C. Reed, Mr. Arthur Baker, Edward K. Harvey, Dr. H. W. Yemans, Herbert Scott, Prof. Philip Getz, Prof. C. C. Brilles, Prof. Sterrett, Dr. James Underhill, Leicester Fisher, Alice Tea, A. Patrick, Margaret Worcester, Mabel Berry, Philip Craven, Albert King, Bernice Brown, Fritz Dryborough, Ralph Dryborough, Emma Whitstruck, Emma Wages, Katharine Brown, Harold Mowry, Robert Troxler, Katherine Welman, Josephine Green, Gertrude Montgomery, Richard Montgomery, Jean Montgomery, Jep Hardig, Charles Sherwood, L. Jenner, Chap Leom, E. Mogge, C. Beardsley, W. Brown, C. Hulbert, H. Straw, B. Robinson, H. Busse, C. Patrick, W. Webb, H. Webb, W. Adams, F. Adams, P. Carrier, M. Guthrie, V. Morris, B. Nusbaum, V. Nusbaum, D. Kirk, J. Eggleson, R. Phillips, E. Yerrington, B. Riebie, B. Andrews, L. Howard, Lena Palmerton, A. Swift, Howard Fessenden, Edmond Privat, Sharon O. Brown, C. Carrier.

TO ALL ESPERANTO PHYSICIANS.

THE principal necessity of the international language at this moment is unity among its adherents. The idea can conquer humanity only by showing that it is sufficiently strong to be really useful. For that reason, besides propaganda organizations, it is desirable that specialized associations be established, in order to unite all having common interests, professional interests, for example. The founding of the "Tutmonda Esperanta Kuracista Asocio" was described in the last number of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO. The "Voĉo de Kuracistoj" official organ of the association, has been increased in size and improved this year and contains much matter of interest to members of the medical profession. It is particularly requested that all Esperantist physicians ally themselves with the association, either through Dr. Robin, Senatorska 80, Warsaw, Russia, or through the undersigned or one of the other consuls soon to be appointed. KENNETH W. MILLICAN, *Local Consul, T. E. K. A.*, 103 *Dearborn Ave., Chicago.*

NEWS OF THE CLUBS

CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland Esperanto Society is rejoicing over the great enthusiasm with which its efforts have been met in that city. Organized in October, it now maintains six classes in various parts of the city—one for advanced students and five for beginners, and the request for more classes are constantly coming in. These demands will be met as soon as competent instructors can be supplied. The instructors now in charge of classes are—Mr. Emil Karpowsky, Pres., Miss Emilie Hoffman Miss Maude E. Cramer, Mr. Gilbert E. Morgan and Mr. E. D. Rose.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Vice-president of the Manhattan Esperanto Group, Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., writes as follows: "The live and loyal remnants of the 'New York Esperanto (?) Society' have cast in their lot with us, and we are willing to allow the advocates of Id-iocy and Il-logicality to run the society they have treacherously captured into the ground in any way they see fit. I have learned from one of them that the methods by which the trick was turned were anything but creditable; and that when the final action was taken there were but five actual members present to vote on it. The vote stood three to two in favor of disloyalty and confusion. Marvellous victory for the 'lingvaĉo' of many aliases! The real Esperantists here are full of enthusiasm, and will be heard from in many ways for the good of our afero." The other officers of the society are: President, H. L. Forman, of the North American Review; secretary, Richard G. Stock. Under their leadership there can be no doubt that New York will be heard from frequently and encouragingly. Another organization, the De Witt Clinton Esperanto Society, has also been formed in New York City, whose secretary is A. A. Coates, 516 W. 143rd St.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.—The West Virginia Chautauqua has secured Mrs. Winifred Stoner to lecture on Esperanto and to conduct classes during the state Chautauqua next August. It is planned to hold a state convention of West Virginia Esperantists at the same time. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Herbert M. Scott a strong and progressive group has been organized at Moundsville, which is commencing an energetic campaign.

BROCKTON, MASS.—The New Church Esperanto Society of this town reports very satisfactory success. A lecture was given December 1st before a large audience. Mr. Fred R. French, president of the club, explained the objects of the movement and gave statistics and details illustrating the present strength of Esperanto. His remarks were illustrated with stereopticon views depicting Zamenhof and other Esperanto notables and giving specimens of the language.

LOS ANGELES.—The Esperanto society of this city was organized in August, 1906, thus being one of the oldest Esperanto organizations in the country. It possesses permanent headquarters at 232 So. Hill St., Room 102. This winter the society conducted two classes, for beginners and for the more advanced students. The beginners' class uses Baker's American Esperanto Book and supplements this with Privat's Fifty Lessons. The advanced class is reading "La Avarulo," each member taking one character for the evening. Particular attention is being given to learning to speak the language. The secretary is Mr. Ralph Bond.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ESPERANTO LEAGUE.—This organization now possesses a membership of over 100, showing that the rising generation is taking an active interest in Esperanto. Many of the young members of the League are carrying on correspondence with boys and girls in foreign countries, and one boy has thus acquired a wonderful stamp collection. Another young boy is using Esperanto to help him add to his store of historical knowledge. He has written a short history of Usono in Esperanto and this he sends to boys in foreign lands asking them in return to send him short histories of their respective countries. He now has histories of France, Germany, Spain, Russia, England, and Japan. The Japanese history he received as a Christmas gift. It was written on rice paper and measured three and a half yards in length. Young people who do not realize the practical necessity for an international language, sometimes ask, "What good will it do me to learn Esperanto?" Let me give you a partial list of the gifts received by little Winifred Sackville Stoner from Santa's Esperanto bag:—602 postals from nearly every country under the sun, dolls from China, Russia and France, a sword made of Chinese coins to keep away evil spirits, sent from China, an ivory elephant from India, two quaint spoons made of deer horn and shell from the Philippines, a doll rug from Persia and many other rare and lovely gifts. All these gifts she received because she can read and write in Esperanto and has made friends in all the foreign lands. All young people who care to join this society may do so by sending 10 cents in stamps to Sharon O. Brown, 599 Broad Street, Providence, R. I. Members of this league are entitled to receive names of foreign boys and girls desiring to correspond upon sending a stamped and addressed envelope to Mr. Brown.

DETROIT.—The Superintendent of Schools of Detroit has stated that if a petition signed by fifty persons be presented to the School Board a teacher of Esperanto will be employed and instruction given in the language. Anyone who knows the energy and enthusiasm of the Detroit samideanoj cannot doubt that the petition will arrive, with several times fifty signatures attached, if necessary. The success of this plan will be an important victory for Esperanto and we shall all have to take off our hats to Dr. Yemans and the other Detroit Esperantists. Other Esperanto societies canot

do better than follow their example. Any live bunch of Esperantists can get a hundred or more signatures to such a petition and even if it is turned down the movement will get publicity and a favorable impression as to the importance and strength of Esperanto will be created. That ought to be enough for you; get busy now, amikoj, and do what you can to put your town at the head of the procession of progressive places. We shall be glad to hear of the success of any such effort. Remember, the introduction of Esperanto into the public schools marks the final success of Esperanto and is the goal towards which we are now working.

COLUMBIA, MO.—At a recent meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Missouri Esperanto was very much in evidence. The *University Missourian* says: "One of the most delightful parts of the program was a speech in Esperanto by Max Ravitz, in whose neighborhood in Roumania this new language is most flourishing."

KANSAS.—A movement is afoot to have a state convention in Hutchinson this year. Dr. Haynes of Lewis writes that at least two Esperantists from that town will attend the Chautauqua convention. Kansas Esperantists should address Dr. Haynes in regard to the state convention.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—As a result of a lecture on Esperanto given January 6 before the Brattleboro Women's Club by Mr. James P. Ogden of Boston, the Brattleboro Esperanto Society has been formed and is planning an active campaign for *la afero*. The members of the Women's Club have recently distinguished themselves by meeting with energy and determination an epidemic of smallpox, which recently visited the town, but whose stay, owing to the vigilance and activity of the club, was of short duration. If the members devote to Esperanto a fraction of the energy which they manifested in this instance, Brattleboro can be counted upon as already won to the cause of Esperanto. The officers are: President, Mr. John C. Pellett; secretary, Mrs. H. L. Waterman This is the first society to be founded in the Green Mountain state but it is certain that the enthusiastic samideanoj will not permit it to remain solitary very long. Mr. Ogden has done much good work in the New England states and is planning to interest other clubs and educational societies in Esperanto.

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Esperanto Society plans to hold at frequent intervals public meetings at which interesting programs will be presented and every effort made to interest those present in nia afero. The first of these was held in December before a large audience. The president of the society, Mr. B. F. Schubert, after welcoming the audience, read and explained the *Dek Devoj de Bona Esperantisto*. Mr. R. F. Lerch described the language, its history and purpose, and invited those interested to unite with the Society and take up the study of Esperanto. Other features of the program were an essay on "Education in the District of Columbia," by the secretary, Mrs. Ida L. Kurtz ; the recitation of a poem, "Trovita," by Mr. Charles Arnold, and the reading of the sermon which was a part of the Protestant Church service at Dresden. All parts of the program were applauded by the audience, which showed much interest in Esperanto.

NELIGH, NEBRASKA.—An Esperanto Society has been organized in this town with twenty members. The president is Mr. O. A. Williams, attorney.

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.—The *Nia Afero Klubo* was founded December 1st with fifty members. Very satisfactory progress is reported. The corresponding secretary is Miss Nellie Chinnock, East Sixth Street.

BOSTON.—A movement is on foot in this city to have Esperanto taught in the public schools. This has called forth much newspaper comment, favorable and otherwise. The *Boston American* gives the place of honor on its editorial page to an article on the needs and advantages of Esperanto, written by Prof. D. O S. Lowell and published in both English and Esperanto. Prof. Lowell is now teaching Esperanto in the Boston Evening High Schools, and the Boston Public Library is contemplating the distribution of Esperanto literature, the plan including the loan of books printed in the language to students living anywhere in the New England states.

WEST MEDBURY, MASS.—Mr. Frank Starr of this town is carrying on an energetic propaganda for Esperanto and announces that he desires the co-operation of the local Esperantists with the object of forming a group. His address is Box 280.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Great interest in Esperanto is being manifested in this city and a second group has been formed. The secretary is Mr. Joseph H. Ellis, Jr., 56 Arthur Street. The new society is inaugurating an enthusiastic propaganda and well help to make Minneapolis one of the strongholds of Esperanto.

CHICAGO.—As the result of a talk given by Mr. William George Adams befor the members of the Chicago Philatelic Society a class of fifteen, including the officers of the organization, has been formed.

GAMBIER, OHIO.—*La Lernantaro*, an Esperanto club, has just been organized in this town and classes formed for the stu y of Esperanto. The secretary is Mr. Kenneth Adams.

WEST VIRGINIA ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

TO WEST VIRGINIA ESPERANTISTS:—You have all heard of the West Virginia Esperanto Association, of its scope and the facts connected with its founding. If a West Virginia Esperantist has not heard of us, we have not heard of him. By personal appeal we have given all an opportunity to join with us in organized work. Yet out of some three hundred Esper-

antists we know in the state, as yet but 67 have joined us. The dues are but 50 cents a year, including membership in the Esperanto Association of North America. Fifty cents for an individual is not much, but 50 cents each from 300 persons will mean something, not to speak of your name and active support.

Even without you we have done wonders. We have sent propaganda articles to every periodical in West Virginia, and follow up with others whenever opportunity offers. Owing to those first articles we have answered dozens of letters asking for information from every part of the state. We have placed AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO and text-book in every library in the state. We are about to start a special campaign among the teachers. And this is just the beginning.

Now then, if there are any members of E. A. of N. A. in this state that have not yet joined us—there are one or two—pay us 25 cents only and join the organized forces in your home state. HERBERT M. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

OHIO ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

THE by-laws of the O. E. A. having been prepared and adopted, it will be interesting to review briefly their characteristics. The use of Esperanto in the official correspondence of the Association is made obligatory. There are four committees: the committee of Administration, of Propaganda, of Interstate and International Affairs, and of Legislation.

These committees, as indicated by their titles, each has its special field of action. The work of the Propaganda committee will be to gain new members, but more especially new samideanoj; it will found new groups and societies, and encourage and advance the work of those already established, but its primary work will be to interest the public in the importance of the Esperanto affair, for it is more essential to gain recruits to the language than members of Esperanto organizations—at least in the beginning.

The committee of Interstate and International Affairs will divide its work into three parts: (a) the English-speaking nations, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia; (b) the Spanish-speaking countries, Spain, Portugal, Mexico, states of Central and South America, etc.; and (c) Europe, Africa, Asia, Japan, and all other parts of the world. This committee will be of great value, as showing the use and possibilities of Esperanto as an instrument of world communication; it will collect data and publish reports concerning the progress of the language in foreign lands.

Among special features of the regularo are the provisions for a circulating or exchange library of Esperanto literature, "upon a self-supporting basis," to be conducted by the Association; and that for the preparation of a yearly June census of users of Esperanto in Ohio.

On December 8th Mr. H. S. Blaine spoke before the "Channing Union" of the First Unitarian Church, Toledo, Ohio, on "Esperanto; the International Language."

HARRY S. BLAINE, *Secretary.*

PITTSBURG ESPERANTO SOCIETY.

THE plans as arranged by the Pittsburgh Esperanto Society last fall are being carried out with very gratifying success. The membership of the two elementary classes in the city are making good progress, and the same can be said of the affiliated groups which are conducted in Carnegie, West Pittsburgh and Wilkinsburg. The term of the B Grade class (or intermediate), closed early in December and out of twelve members eight took the examination for the Atesto pri Lernado, seven passing. The other four members will take the examination as soon as it can be arranged and it is likely that the whole class will soon be in the A Grade.

The membership of the Society now numbers about two hundred, of whom about one hundred and thirty are studying in the classes. This does not by any means indicate the number who are studying Esperanto in Pittsburgh. The booksellers report that over five hundred Esperanto textbooks and dictionaries have been sold during the latter half of 1908, and this is aside of the two hundred textbooks sold through the Society, largely, of course, to its members. The lessons being conducted in the Pittsburgh Dispatch by Mr. James McKirdy have been the means of causing a large addition to the Society's membership. They have also caused many outside of this city to become students of the language, as is attested by a large correspondence growing out of the lessons.

At the Society's monthly meetings the attendance, both of members and non-members has been consistently good, there being nearly two hundred and fifty at some of them. These meetings are made of especial interest because of the presence at each one of some gentleman of prominence in educational circles. Professor J. B. Hench, of Shadyside Academy, was the first speaker of the series, his subject being "Language Study," and was followed in December by the Rev. Dr. H. D. Lindsay, President of the Pennsylvania College for Women, of this city, whose subject was "Esperanto in its relation to Foreign Missions." Addresses have been delivered also by Miss Moffet, editor of the *Teachers' Bulletin*, professor W. B. Sterrett, of Sewickly High School and Mr. McKirdy, while other members have read papers on points in Esperanto grammar and composition that are interesting to the beginner and even to non- Esperantists. At the January meeting, held on the 7th, Mr. H. W. Fisher, Vice-president, read a scholarly paper on "Figures of Speech in Esperanto."

A feature of the monthly meetings that is doing much good for the members and is becoming more and more popular as the season advances is the Question Box. Ten minutes or longer is set apart at each meeting for the answering of questions on any and all points

in Esperanto. The Society has many members who do not take part in the classes and this arrangement gives them an opportunity of clearing points upon which they are doubtful.

A standing entertainment committee usually provides some singing, reading or reciting in Esperanto. Among those who have taken part in this feature of the meetings is Mr. Edward J. Napier, a well known musician of this city, who sang two Irish songs in Esperanto with perfect pronunciation though he is not an Esperantist. The songs were translated by Mr. McKirdy, who also tutored Mr. Napier in the pronunciation. The result showed very definitely how easily Esperanto can be adapted to musical requirements. For the February meeting a special program is being prepared which will include some good music. The chief feature, however, will be an address by the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy on the subject of "Esperanto and the Hague Peace Conference as Means of Promoting World Peace." Dr. Levy is a brilliant speaker and is deeply interested in the subject of the peace of the world and in Esperanto.

During the winter lectures have been delivered before the principals of the Allegheny schools by Professor Sterrett and to literary clubs and church societies by Mr. McKirdy on the subject of Esperanto.

President Clifford, Mr. Kirdy and Professor Sterrett, of this Society have been appointed by the Esperanto Association of North America the local Examining Board and have conducted a number of examinations for the elementary certificate (Atesto pri Lernado) and are making arrangements for others to be held soon. As a result of the efforts of the Society a number are now taking the written examination for the higher certificate (Atesto pri Kapableco).

The Society has offered the students of Esperanto other than its members, through the daily papers a prize for the best written letter or essay in Esperanto. The opening prize of the series was two tickets for the best seats in one of the principal Pittsburgh theaters.

The society has placed AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO and the American Esperanto Book in many public libraries and reading rooms, and has also made gift subscriptions to the magazine for prominent educators in Pittsburgh and other places. This is considered one of the most effective means of propaganda.

HOME PROPAGANDA NOTES.

Dr. Fearn, of Lakeport, California, publishes a column article in the *Clear Lake Press*, a local paper, in which he quotes in full "The White Flyer." In sending in a list of thirty subscriptions for the *Bulletin* the Doctor observes that he expects to have a flourishing club in Lakeport.

W. L. Collins, of Asherville, Kansas, sends the complete list of school teachers in his county, with postage for propaganda matter to be sent them. To those who wish to follow this example we can say that any address list you choose to send us with one cent per name will be "taken care of" at once.

An excellent article by Charles H. Morrill in the *Haverhill Gazette* and a column in the *Boston Herald* answering the (Did you ever hear of Dr. Talmey before you saw his name in this paper?) report that "Esperanto is dying" show that it is at least not dying in Massachusetts.

A COLD RECEPTION

MANY readers of Amerika Esperantisto have misunderstood the attitude of this magazine toward the subject matter of the letter published in January over the signature of Mr. Twombly. The publication of a signed letter without comment usually indicates that the editor shares the opinion of the writer, unless notice is given. Comment was in this case delayed for the following reasons:

Certain persons in Europe who advocate wholesale changes in Esperanto and are moving heaven and earth in their efforts to divide the Esperantists into two hostile camps have charged from time to time that a great majority of Esperantists would at once accept these charges if they could see them. They wailed and sobbed and shrieked because Esperantist editors would not take up their propaganda. The editors of this paper have heretofore either omitted all mention of them or spoken of them as performers of comic opera. But the matter may become serious—the kick of a cow burned Chicago.

Wishing to test for ourselves the popular merits of the so-called "reform" scheme we permitted this letter to be made public without comment. It showed only a part of the proposed reforms—the part which most naturally would be favored by English-speaking people. These were presented by a man to whom the Esperantists owe much, who is personally liked by all who know him, and he presented them as a friend of the Esperanto movement, not an avowed antagonist such as most "reformers" are. Candidly, we expected a storm.

The results were mild. One favorable letter was received, but as we are quite sure the writer will change his mind soon we withhold his name. Dozens of protesting letters were received. Some were vehemently denunciatory, others argumentative. Such phrases as "I am disgusted," "that letter killed my enthusiasm," etc., occurred with monotonous frequency. We do not publish the letters for the same reason that we withhold our own opinion of Mr. Twombly's proposals—to do so is to invite endless argument. Besides the letter referred to above, the one which most favored Mr. Twombly closed with these words: "For God's sake let Esperanto alone. It is good enough as it is!"

That is the net result of presenting the great "reform" scheme to America.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF SIMPLICITY

"Never swap horses while crossing a stream."—*Lincoln*

THE January number of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO contained an article showing how and why certain misleading press reports of a decline in the Esperanto movement have been disseminated from New York City. The falsity of such reports is best proven in the published lists of new members of the Esperanto Association of North America, and it must be remembered that four or five persons at least, and probably nearer twenty, study the language where one joins the national body. We have stated that what claims to be a rival system, masquerading under a wealth of nomenclature which would make a Spanish grandee with only six or eight names feel keenly embarrassed, cannot obtain the slightest public attention except by appropriating a false and stolen title, "Simplified Esperanto," is not at all what it pretends to be.

We have heretofore refused to publish a comparison of the two languages for the reason that we consider *unity* to be of ten times as much importance as *technique*, and the idea of an international language is inseparably linked with Esperanto; all who sincerely and impartially believe in that idea believe also in Esperanto. However, the advocates of "simplified" Esperanto continually assert that could their schemes be submitted to the Esperanto world they could not fail of adoption. The assertion is false, for the "reform" literature has been poured in a steady stream for a year to all Esperanto groups, with the mild result that in the United States there are about a dozen "reformers," whose principal activity is in writing letters for the press. A typical "reformer," who in six months was speaking Esperanto fluently and writing good literature in the language, and who has advocated Multnomacho ("Reformed" Esperanto) in Chicago for one year, admits that he does not speak the language.

However, the mere printed report that "Esperanto has been greatly simplified" must make some impression on every Esperantist not positively informed to the contrary. We now propose to inform our readers regarding the "simplifications."

I have before me a book entitled: *Linguo Internaciona di la Delegitaro—Kompleta Lernolibro por Esperantistoj.* The author's name, Anton Waltisbuhl, is insignificant; but from the cover I take this pledge of the authority and correctness of the work:

"Kiel garantio pri aŭtentikeco kaj konformeco ĉiuj lernolibroj kaj vortaroj de la *Linguo Internaciona di la Delegitaro* devas porti la sekvantan aprobon kun subskriboj de la du sekretarioj de la Delegacio: *Vidita kaj aprobita:*"

Following this are the autographs of Louis Couturat and L. Leau.

"SIMPLIFYING THE ALPHABET."

THE SIX supersigned letters of Esperanto are eliminated. This is simplification from the mechanical standpoint, though Esperanto can now be composed on any typesetting machine in North America at an expense of $1.50 to equip for Esperanto a machine costing $3,000, and Esperanto type is manufactured and sold by the three leading firms, with branches in nearly every state.

The *ĉ* is supplanted by *ch*, the *ŝ* by *sh*, a thing always permissible in Esperanto. As to which is more artistic is a matter of arbitrary election. Is this simplification?

The letter *ĥ* is omitted. This will please the English, for whom the sound is unfamiliar; the effect of the simplification is carefully concealed, however, for the Universala Vortaro contains five words beginning with *ĥ*, while under a title *Universala Vortaro Esperanto—Linguo Internaciona* I fail to find how they translated any of them. I am not a worshipper of Dr. Zamenhof nor an ardent champion of the letter *ĥ*, but I remember that he had the kindness to try his language before publishing it—a detail which seems quite unnecessary to Prof. Couturat. Is *this* simplification?

Three letters are introduced—*q*, *x*, *y*. The first has the sound of *k*, the second of *ks*, making three letters for one sound. The *u* after *q* is given the sound of *w* in English, thus adding a sound for which there is no special letter. Is *this* simplification?

When *u* follows *g* it also has the sound of *w*—another exception. Is *this* simplification?

The accent is on the penult *except* in pronouncing the infinitive verb. There is nothing which so simplifies a language as a few well-chosen exceptions.

The article *la* has the plural *le* in case of need. (We are now on page 2 of the book of simplifications.)

The substantive has the *o* ending in the singular; in the plural, however, it takes the ending *i*. Prof. Couturat sets much store by logic, and the ease with which he abandons it in forming his plural indicates that he must have logic to spare. But is *this* simplification?

"The adjective is unchangeable, ending in *a*." Good news. That is real simplification, albeit it adds a difficulty for some nations. But we also find that the ending *a* may be

omitted. That makes it even more and still more "unchangeable" and "simple."

For comparison, we have *plu...min* instead of *pli...malpli, max...minime* instead of *plej ...malplej*, introducing two new roots for all orientals and many Europeans to learn. Is *this* simplification? "But," says a leading Simpleton, "an international language is only for scientists." "And," says another, "what do we care about the Japanese? An international language needs only to suit Europe." Why not limit it to the French?

Still on page 2 of this little book, let us see how they have simpletonized the pronouns. They offer us: *me, tu, vu, il, el, ol* (and kindly give us option on *ilu, elu, olu*), *ni, vi, li* (for *ili*), *su* and *on* or *onu*. Their generosity and simplicity is still further proved by optional sex plurals—*ili, eli, oli*. The possessive is formed by adding *a* sometimes—*mea, tua, vua, nia, via, sua, lia*. Other possessives (it is a poor rule for which the thrifty Simpleton has no exception) are *ilsa, elsa, olsa*. Then we can write *sa* instead of *lia* or *sua*, which adds another exception and helps to simplify the thing, you know.

"When the possessive pronouns are used without a substantive they form the plural by changing *a* to *i*: *mei, tui, vui, nii, vii, sui; sa* becomes *si, k. t. p.* We are at liberty to suppose that the k. t. p. means *ilsi, elsi, olsi, ilii, elii, olii, onii.* For downright simplicity that beats everything up to the bottom of Page 3. And remember, little children, this is by the "scientists" who tell you that *iam, tiam, kiam, ĉiam, neniam* are cruel and arbitrary words. Please go back and count the exceptions in the last two paragraphs. Have you done so? Well, then, tell me, *is it all perfectly simple?*

Now for Page 4: *ica* (tiu ĉi), *ici* (tiuj ĉi), *ico* (tio ĉi), *ita* (tiu), *iti* (tiuj), *ito* (tio). I wonder *why* they correlate so many forms if the correlative words of Zamenhof are so very, very naughty and hard to remember? But as Zamenhof is only a linguist with a knowledge of fifteen or twenty languages, while Couturat knows *French* and *philosophy*, this readily explains why bad logic for Esperanto is *wonderful simplicity* for Multnomacho.

Further applying the correlative principle we have such self-defining words as *ilca, elca, olca, ilta, elta, olta, ilci, elci, olci, ilti, elti, olti*, etc. In other words, the "troublesome correlatives" of Esperanto are to be abolished and some others substituted. Since Ildo endorses the principles of correlation we shall not consider the next four pages, which relate to further changes in the correlative words of Esperanto.

On Page 9 we read (translating): "The conjugation remains unchanged in its principal points, except the following changes: The present infinitive ends in *ar;* further, there is a past infinitive ending in *ir* and a future ending in *or*." To simplify by adding useless forms is like buying overshoes for codfish. The imperative mood ends in *ez*, and *estas* is changed to *esas*, and here the changing of the conjugation ends. Is it simplification?

Dismissing eight more pages of changes equally arbitrary and unnecessary, we find that they have retained the accusative whenever the object precedes the subject, but drop it in other situations. In other words, they demand that the "uneducated public, for whom the accusative presents a difficulty," shall use it where it is hard to use, and drop it where its use is not difficult. They ask a studied word order in addition. Is *this* simplification? Let us quote Louis de Beaufront's own words, written before he found himself trying with such magnificent lack of success to play Brutus with Zamenhof as Caesar. Quoting some puzzling French sentences, he adds: "Thanks to the accusative, Esperanto is absolutely guarded against similar ambiguities. This case liberates the language from all rules, which, without it, would have to be created for word-order. It saves the learning of rigid and often complicated principles, as are those of the word-order of the French language—a word-order which they say is logical, I don't know why, as it constantly refuses to let one follow the order of the facts and does not allow one to put the words where the thinking would naturally incline to put them." Read that quotation again. It is by the author of Simpletonized Esperanto, not, as they would *now* tell you, by a "fanatic opponent of logic and simplicity." It is taken from Esperantaj Prozajoj, Page 226.

The most careful review of the foregoing changes fails to reveal much, if any, real merit. They are for the greater part purely arbitrary, and constitute no justification for the astounding crime which Prof. Couturat commits in attempting to confuse the issue and divide the forces which are working for peace and harmony and an international language. We must then look elsewhere for justification of a war against Esperanto and the propaganda of a new system. Perhaps we shall find it in the word-building system. We shall examine that:

The suffix *ec* is replaced by *es*—unimportant detail.

The suffix *yun* is introduced. Since it already exists as a root in Esperanto, any Esperantist can say *juna bovo, junbovo,* if he chooses. Perhaps he could say *bovjuno*, if unable to get it out of his system any other way. A great point, that, to fight over!

Yer is proposed as a suffix for "that which bears." That can easily be used in Esperanto if anybody likes it. Most sane people will always prefer *pomarbo* to *pomyero* or *pomujo.* But why fight about it? Why sulk? Why write letters to the press saying that Esperanto is out of date and is losing adherants by thousands, when the opposite is true?

Al is a new adjectival suffix, meaning about the same as in English, and even the leading Simpletons can't use it consistently. But *why*

quarrel about it? If any Esperantist under heaven wants to use the syllable, he has the right!

Oz is already used by many Esperantists, and has been, from before the birth of Ido. It means about the same as *ous* in Engish.

Iv is another suffix with the English meaning. A "reformer" writes me that I can't make the fine distinctions between *instrukta*, *instruktiva* and *instruktoza* in Esperanto. On the contrary, I can, and shall, any old time I wish. So can any Esperantist, and he can do it without getting into a cat-fight.

End is proposed, and used by some Esperantists, as meaning "that which must be done."

Atra, meaning "like," is also familiar to English. Not important.

Ek they change to *esk*, and use it as a suffix.

Iz means the same as in English. It is certainly good Esperanto.

Mi as a prefix means "half." Not a very valuable thing to go to war over.

Mis means the same as in English: *mis*understand. Perhaps one can usually take the time to say *malĝuste*, but if not, use *mis*.

Pre means the same as in English. It is very easy to add useful words if you have decided that you don't care how hard the language becomes for the oriental or the uneducated.

There they are—ten new suffixes, nearly all more or less international. Any Esperantist can use them if he wishes. Prof. Couturat cannot compel their use. Surely we have not yet found the reason why he and his brave little band of deluded followers are trying to fight Esperanto. Concerning the very class of changes advocated in the grammar and grammatical elements, de Beaufront himself said in the article above quoted: "What value now has any criticism of a detail? What signifies an unimportant defect in an unimportant point? Furthermore, *is anybody certain that a defect exists?* Peter sees it here, Paul there; a third, fourth and fifth man will see it elsewhere, and each possibly in a different point. Do we not draw the conclusion from this, that it is purely a product of individual judgment?"

That for the grammar. As to the affixes, many are in use and any can be used. So *there* can be no occasion for war.

We must look, then, for the great and important changes in the vocabulary. Expert Simpletons tell us that their vocabulary is based by mathematical calculation on the maximum of internationality — that in considering whether a word is to be adopted they (for no sane person doubts that Couturat and de Beaufront collaborated in the preparation of Ido before the Delegation meeting as they have done since) count the population of the nations which have it in their languages. This is very, very cute, but of the English-speaking millions how many are familiar with such roots as *admon*, *afektac*, *eceler*, *kombat*, *difekt*, *dolor*, *dot*, *eksterm*, *edifik*, etc.? Since the average person who speaks English uses less than one per cent of the English words, how does Prof. Couturat, who does not know the English language, determine what words are most used? How many English-speaking people, Prof. Couturat, could tell you that *divin* means *to guess*, and how about those other millions who would say it means *godly* or something of that sort?

"But oh," says Dr. Talmey and other Simpletons, "we don't care a hang about the masses—an international language is only for scientists." Very well, then why this flubdub about maximum of internationality based on census reports and dictionaries? And why, if the language is *only for scientists*, is it so patent a fact that *not a single scientist in America* knows it?

So much for the method of making their vocabulary. As for the actual changes, most of these are very simple and result from the changing of the alphabet. And they have certainly not improved the alphabet, so these changes such as *karpent* for *ĉarpent*, *evo* for *aĝo*, *jirafo* for *ĝirafo*, can hardly be called simplification. It is a simply a case of making twelve changes consequent upon one first change which in itself is, as de Beaufront so earnestly says, "purely a product of individual judgment." Is *this* simplification?

Other changes pretend to "restore the international spelling? They weep a flood of crocodile tears because Zamenhof, guided by sane common sense, changed a few words to make them fit Esperanto, and they would sacrifice consistency, legibility and ease of learning to their little wooden god, Maximum Internationality. Such words as *abomen*, *boben*, *ermen*, *diven*, *farun*, *gelaten*, etc., they give the *in* ending, regardless of the difficulty they present to every untutored student, who will see in them a possible feminine. There are many of these changes where by restoring "international" spelling the word is made confusing from the Esperanto viewpoint.

Still other changes are based on simple, unadorned whim. Examples: *grimaso* for *grimaco*; *historyo* for *historio*; *kafeo* for *kafo*; *Kranyo* for *kranio*; *preco* for *prezo*. Really, is this sort of tinkering to be called simplification?

Perhaps the loudest yelp they make is on the insufficiency of the Esperanto vocabulary. One of them writhes in terrible pain through half a column of a Philadelphia paper, shrieking to a horrified world that Esperanto uses *alfar* while Multnomacho has a better word—*adapt*. Interesting, isn't it? The fact is that most of the words thus mentioned are already in use, and have been for years. According to the Boulogne Declaration and according to the practice of authors, editors and publishers, anybody on earth can introduce a new root into Esperanto. To be sure, the word must survive on its own merits, as is the case with

any other language. Such a language-smith as Couturat can no more compel a writer like Kabe to use a designated word than a manufacturer can compel him to use a certain sort of pencil if he prefers another. So all this adding of new words must await the verdict of the writers, and *is it* simplification? Who says so?

AFFIRMATIVE.

The author of the scheme. The two promoters of it. One other member of the "committee" which was "framed up" to foist it upon the world. A few followers, number unknown. It cannot be large from the fact that nobody as yet has published anything more than text-books. The claim that prominent Esperantists in Europe have gone over to the Simpletons is, with one or two exceptions, false. In the United States Esperanto gains more adherents in any one day than Multnomacho has won in a year.

NEGATIVE.

Ninety-nine per cent of Esperantists everywhere deny that the language is improved by the proposed changes. A majority of the *committee which adopted them* is now opposed to them. Common sense says: "Push the propaganda, kick the theorists aside, and let the *writers and users* of the language improve its vocabulary in a rational manner."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF "REFORM."

We have characterized this silly attempt to break up the Esperanto propaganda as a crime against humanity. In fixing guilt upon an individual, civilized courts always seek to discover a possible motive. The Marquis de Beaufront and his pretty story concerning *Adjuvanto* lead to the conclusion that personal vanity is back of it. Had the scheme succeeded, his friends would have led him forth as the blushing hero. As it failed, his enemies forced him from cover as a faithless friend, for whom even the Idists dare not make apologies. But he is still a hero in his own eyes, for he says of himself: "I have sacrificed everything for Esperanto—even my reputation." Esperanto did not need such a sacrifice.

Prof. Couturat has earnestly devoted years to the international language problem, with Prof. Leau as his assistant. Had he permitted his "committee" to act with common sense and "adopt" Esperanto he would have been in the serious attitude of pouring a pail of water into the ocean in order to get a bath. He simply *had* to find fault with the ocean or lose his "face," as the Chinese say.

As to the psychology of the petty reformer, there is much to be said. They have the man who is naturally contrary, and who prefers *redo* to *ruĝo* simply because *you* prefer the latter. They have the man who wanted to be president of the local club, and couldn't. They have the man who asked to be appointed a member of the Academy, and was politely but firmly pushed out. They have the man who failed to get a place on the Lingva Komitato or some other body for which he was equally unqualified. They have the man who wrote a book in alleged Esperanto, which nobody could be induced to read. They have the jealous authors and promoters of other unsuccessful language schemes. They have the pseudo-scientist, the make-believe philosopher, who saw nothing wrong with Esperanto until he was told, but now finds himself suddenly a great logician, patronizingly putting into the shade such innocent persons as are still willing to admit that there are a few things they don't know about language.

As may be expected, these people disagree quite entertainingly among themselves. Most of them have their own private schemes for changing the language anew. One declares that the language is going to be carried into glorious success on a tidal wave of proletarian enthusiasm. Another says that it is pure nonsense for a working-man to learn an international language. One writes that the new language makes perfectly delicious poetry; another declares that it can't and won't rhyme, and he's glad of it. They all claim it is perfectly scientific; but the alleged author is on record as declaring that scientists will never learn it until the common people compel them to do so.

The common people are many, and they have much common sense. They realize that the principal need of the hour is not an "authoritative" decision as to the respective merits of tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum, but a combined, enthusiastic, whole-hearted propaganda of Esperanto. With us, there is union, comradeship, hope, devotion and the courage of battles won. Against us, there is petty bickering, dissension, treachery, and boasting of things yet to be done. We have a literature worthy of our pride, a leader worthy of our confidence. They have a language without a book, whose author they cannot name without apology. They have a leader of whom, without probing his motives, we may truthfully say that never were such talents for poker wasted in literary pursuits.

A CORRECTION

A letter from Prof. Couturat, written in French and translated into English (this being the ultimate goal of the sort of harmonizing which the eminent Frenchman is promoting in international language affairs) calls attention to two errors in our January number. First, Prof. Jespersen has not yet resigned from the "Delegation" committee ; second, Prof. Couturat is not the administrator of any legacy from Dr. Javal. We are extremely glad to make this correction, especially as it acquits Dr. Javal of a grave indiscretion. We are further pleased because, in a letter of 1,000 words, which lack of space forbids publishing in this number, Prof. Couturat does not find room to deny our statement **THAT OF THE 310 "SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES" ON WHOSE ALLEGED "ADHESION" THE ASSUMED AUTHORITY OF THE "COMMITTEE" THAT "ADOPTED" THE "SIMPLIFIED" ESPERANTO WAS BASED, NOT ONE HAS TAKEN UP THE STUDY OR PROPAGANDA OF THE LANGUAGE!**

POR LA KOMENCANTO

This department is edited by Edwin C. Reed, Manager of The American School of Esperanto. Send inquiries to Mr. Reed, care of this magazine.

Mi legis la artikolon pri "paralela uzo." Mi multe miras ĉu oni povus gajni la ateston pri kapableco sekvante tiun ĉi konsilon. Mi pensas ke la ekzamena komitato ne akceptos "bona homoj, bela floroj," k. t. p. Ni esperantistoj estas sufiĉe senzorgaj kaj ne bezonas la suprecititan konsilon. Ni ne marŝos antaŭen al certa sukceso se ĉiu esperantisto havas la rajton rompi la regularojn de nia lingvo.

Altho only time can tell whether or not the agreement of the adjective, etc., will always exist in the international language, certainly the present examiners of the Association would have to refuse to grant the "Atesto pri Kapableco", or even an "Atesto pri Lernado" to one who did not employ the accusative, have his adjectives agree with their nouns, etc. To be sure much bad Esperanto is possible of comprehension and the same is true of poor English. "Me and Jim went fishing" would be intelligible to all of us, but we would scarcely use the expression. Perhaps in time either "I" or "me" will be discarded, leaving only one form of that personal pronoun in English, but that time has not yet arrived.

Should "ricevita de" be translated "received by" or "received from?"

As long as "ricevita de" is separated from the rest of the sentence in which it occurs, both of the above translations are possible. The context should always show the reader which meaning is intended, since *de* does not mean "by" except when agency is clearly indicated.

The same economy of words occurs without ambiguity in some national languages, as shown by the variety of meanings of German *von*, French *de*, Spanish *de*, etc. This is due to the fact that the fundamental idea back of both "from" and "by" is the single one of the indicating the source of origin of an action.

El la Faraono, volumo dua, paĝo 113, mi ĉerpas la sekvantan frazon: "Estis ĉe ni blondhara sklavino rabita de Hiram," "stolen by Hiram." How does one say "stolen from Hiram?" Does the dative use of al, (rabita al Hiram) cover this?

As in the matter treated in the answer to the preceding question, the context of such a clause will generally show the meaning intended. When ambiguity would exist, *for de* may be used, or preferably the so-called dative construction. This use of *al* is a Romanic element in Esperanto, and recalls the Latin dative (of words denoting persons) with verbs of taking away. The original conception in such a construction was that of emphasizing the person concerned in or by the act mentioned.

In Dr. Zamenhof's version of the Lord's Prayer, printed in the October Esperantisto, what is the difference between "reĝeco" and "regado," in the sentences "Venu reĝeco Via" and "Ĉar Via estas la regado"?

Of the two roots, *reĝ-* implies kingship in the literal sense, while *reg-* indicates ruling in any capacity, the emphasis being laid upon the act itself, rather than the rank or position of the one ruling. In the Greek, however, the same word is used in both places.

In Dr. Zamenhof's translation of the Lord's prayer, why should not the noun "malvero" instead of the adjective be used in the sentence "liberigu nin el la malvera"?

The translation simply follows the Greek in its syntax. An adjective used substantively occurs here in the Greek.

ANDROKLO KAJ LA LEONO.

El la angla tradukis *Grover Peacock,*

En Romo estis iam malfeliĉa sklavo kies nomo estis Androklo. Lia mastro estis kruela kaj tiel malĝentila al li ke fine Androklo forkuris.

Li sin kaŝis en arbaro dum multaj tagoj; sed ne estis sufiĉe da nutraĵo tie kaj li do malfortiĝis kaj malsaniĝis tiel ke li pensis ke li mortos. Unu tagon li rampis en kavernon, sin kuŝis, kaj tre baldaŭ ekdormis.

Post ne longe bruo lin vekis. Leono venis en la kavernon kaj laŭte blekadis. Androklo tre timiĝis ĉar li estis certa ke la besto lin mortigos. Baldaŭ, tamen, li observis ke la leono ne estis kolera sed li lamis kvazaŭ li havis ian pieddoloron.

Tian Androklo tiom kuraĝiĝis ke li prenis la laman piedon de la leono en sian manon por vidi tion, kio okazis al ĝi. La leono tute haltis kaj frotis sian kapon kontraŭ la ŝultro de la viro. Li ŝajnis diri—"Mi scias ke vi helpos min."

Androklo levis la piedon for de la tero kaj vidis ke estis longa, akra dorno kiu kaŭzis tre multe da doloro al la leono. Li prenis la finiĝon de la dorno per siaj fingroj; tiam li eltiris ĝin per forta, rapida tiro. La leono ĝojegis. Li saltis kiel hundo kaj lekis la manojn kaj piedojn de sia nova amiko. Post tio Androklo neniom timis; kaj kiam noktiĝis, li kaj la leono dormis flankon ĉe flanko.

Dum longa tempo la leono alportis al Andoklo nutraĵon, ĉiun tagon; kaj la du tiel amikiĝis ke Androklo vivis tre feliĉe.

Unu tagon kelkaj soldatoj, kiuj trapasis la arbaron, trovis Androklon en la kaverno. Ili rekonis lin, kaj alportis lin ree al Romo.

Estis leĝo tiam ke ĉiu sklavo, kiu forkuris for de sia mastro, devas batali kontraŭ malsata leono. Tial, oni enfermis sovaĝan leonon dum kelka tempo sen ia nutraĵo, kaj determinis tagon por batalo.

Kiam alvenis la tago, miloj da homoj venis por vidi batalon. Ili iris al tiaj lokoj, tiam, kiel homoj nune iras por vidi cirkon aŭ basbalon.

La pordo malfermiĝis, kaj la kompatinda Androklo estis enportita. La timo preskaŭ lin mortigis ĉar la blekoj de la leonoj jam povis esti aŭdataj. Li levis la okulojn, sed el la miloj da vizaĝoj ĉirkaŭ li, li ne vidis eĉ unu kiu montris ian kompaton.

Tiam la malsata leono enrapidis. Per nur unu salto li alvenis al la sklavo. Androklo kriegis, ne pro timo sed pro ĝojo. Ĝi estis lia bone konata amiko, la leono de la kaverno.

La homoj, kiuj atendis vidi la homon mortigota de la leono, multi miris. Ili vidis ke Androklo metis siajn brakojn ĉirkaŭ la kolo de la leono; ili vidis ke la granda besto frotis sian kapon kontraŭ la vizaĝo de la sklavo kvazaŭ li deziris esti dorlotata. Ili ne povis kompreni kion ĉio ĉi signifas.

Post iom da tempo ili petis ke Androklo rakontu al ili pri la afero. Tial li staris antaŭ ili, kaj, kun unu mano ĉirkaŭ la kolo de la leono, li rakontis kiel li kaj la besto kune vivis en la kaverno.

"Mi estas homo," li diris, "sed neniam estis iu homo amika al mi. Tiu ĉi leono sole estis ĝentila al mi; ni amas reciproke kiel fratoj."

La rigardantoj ne estis tiel malbonaj ke ili volus nun esti kruelaj al la sklavo. "Vivu kaj estu libera!" ili kriis, "Vivu kaj estu libera!"

Aliaj kriis, "Permesu la leonon ankaŭ esti libera! Donu al ambaŭ la liberecon!"

Kaj Androklo liberiĝis kaj ili lasis lin mem posedi la leonon. Kaj ili kune vivis en Romo dum multaj jaroj.

LITERATURO

SUR LA ARKEO DE NOAHO

El la Franca tradukis Dr. James Underhill

LA manuskripto de tiu ĉi raporto estas trovita sub ŝtonego sur la bordo de la Lago Sala en Mormonlando. Personoj tie aligas grandegan antikvecon al la rakonto. Ni ĝin tradukis de la anglausona lingvo.

En tiu tempo, Noaho la patriarko estis naŭ-cent-kvardeknaŭ-jara. Lia barbo estis longa kaj tre blanka. Li apogis por promeni sur sceptro ligna, malmola, longa, hoka je la fino; liaj manoj tre multe tremis kiam li ilin uzis por proksimigi nutraĵon al la buŝo, kaj liaj okuloj mallumiĝis. Sed tamen li paroladis sufiĉege, ripetante kelkfoje tion kion li jam antaŭe diris. Tio donas grandan solidecon al la tradicioj.

Semo, Ĉamo kaj Jafeto tre respektadis lin, precipe Ĉamo kiu volis reeniri en favoron. Li ne estis ekzilita, kiel ĉiuj povas vidi, ke Noaho decidis nur uzi lin por la servado familia: sekve li iĝis nigrulo. Kaj ĉiu el la tri, Semo, Ĉamo kaj Jafeto estis jam pli ol kvarcentjara. Sed liaj filoj kaj nepoj havis ankaŭ infanojn ankoraŭ pli malgrandajn.

Tiuj infanoj kuris nudaj inter la bestaroj. Ili ludis kovrante sin per sablo, baraktante kun la kamelidoj, forpelante la ŝafidojn por trinkegi la lakton de la patrinoj. Sed kiam la ŝafviro sciiĝinte la aferon pro la granda bruego, alvenis al ili, ili tre malkuraĝis, pro ĝiaj kornoj kaj ili ekrefuĝis ĉirkaŭ Noaho. Noaho rimarkis ilian galopon timeman; li penis rekoni ilin per siaj maljunaj okuloj, li surpasis siajn fingrojn sur iliaj vizaĝoj glataj kaj sur iliaj haroj.

La infanoj lin tre admiris, tial ke li eksterordinare diferencis de ili kaj ankaŭ ĉar li antaŭe estis maristo, sur arkeo, dum tuta jaro: kaj ĉar nun la tero fariĝis tiel seka ke oni devis somere, por paŝtigi la brutarojn, proksimiĝi al la riveroj aŭ eĉ supreniri la montojn, sekve ŝajnis mirindege ke povis fali tiom da akvo. Krom tio Noaho uzis tre ofte kun ili esprimojn de ŝipestro kiujn ili ne komprenis kaj tio plimultigis ilian respektegon.

"Avo," ili diris unu tagon. "Kiel rave devis esti vojaĝadi sur ŝipo!"

Noaho skuis la kapon.

"Mi povas diri," li diris meditinte momenton, "ke estis ripozo, vera ripozo, post la grandaj lacecoj kiujn mi suferis, mi kaj mia filoj. Mi ne parolas pri la konstruo arkea, kiu daŭris centjarojn. Estis nenio kompare kun la penoj grandegaj kiujn altrudis al ni kolekti, laŭ la ordonoj de la Sinjoro, duope ĉiun specon bestan, vire kaj virine. Mi miras ankoraŭ ke mi povis ĝin fari."

Tiam la malgranda Tardeo, kiu estis nur sepjara, ekprenis mienon retrospektivan. Li demandis, "Kiel malfacile estis, avo, kapti leonojn kaj leoninojn, tigrojn, tigrinojn, kaj panterojn, kaj lupojn, kaj lupinojn, kaj leopardojn kaj ĉiujn kiuj estas tiel malbonaj!"

Li parolis tiel, tial ke li timis eĉ katojn kiuj ne estis ankoraŭ malsovaĝiĝintaj en tiu epoko.

"Ja estis malfacile," diris Noaho, "tre malfacile. Kaj tamen estis nenio en komparo kun aliaj bezonoj kiujn vi ne suspektas. Estas pli ol kvindek specoj ursaj kaj estas urso, kiun oni nomas urso blanka, kiu vivadas nur ĉirkaŭ la poluso norda.

"Mi devis vojaĝi dum multe da jaroj sur la regionoj treege malvarmegaj por trovi kaj kapti paron da tiuj bestoj. Mi profitis, kompreneble, por havigi la fokojn kaj rosmarojn kiujn mi bezonis kaj

vulpojn bluajn kaj blankajn, kaj sepdek specojn de pingvenoj. Mi devis reveni du fojojn sur miaj paŝoj. Unue tial ke mi forgesis la ŝafbovon (musk-ox). Due ĉar la urso blanka manĝis mian fokviron, ĉar ĉiuj bestoj sin batalis reciproke kaj penis manĝi unu la alian. Estas mirakle ke ili ne manĝis ja min mem.

"Post kiam mi enmetis tiun karavanon en la arkeon mi devis viziti Amerikon por provizi kondorojn ĉar ne estas kondoroj en Azio. Mi profitis pro tiu vojaĝo por provizi bubalojn kaj lamojn. Returnante mi ekvidis ke la lamoj ne trovis sin bone kun la kameloj, kiujn mi donis kiel najbaroj ĉar ili similas unu al la alia. Sed la kameloj ilin konsideris kiel fratojn malsuperajn kaj kraĉis sur la vizaĝojn."

La malgranda Dedano, kiu estis posteulo de Ĉamo, altlevis sian kapon. Li sciis tre bone, kiel estas malestimiĝi de la kuzoj.

"La serpentoj," daŭrigis Noaho, "estis speciale malamindaj. Ili penis ĉiam mordi kiam oni volis ilin preni; sed tuj kiam ili sin trovis en mia posedo, ili pretendis halti por ŝanĝi la haŭton. La solaj bestoj pri kiuj mi ne povas plendi estis la testudoj. Post kiam mi ilin metis sur la dorso, ili atendis trankvile ĝis kiam mi reserĉas ilin. Kontraŭe la kunikloj kaj la kobajoj estis netolereblaj, ili tro naskis idojn, de kiuj mi devis malembarasiĝi. Aliaj bestoj kiuj estas tre delikataj kiel la ĝirafoj mortis nereproduktinte. Mi neniam havis sufiĉe.

"Sed la insektoj," daŭrigis Noaho, "donis al mi pli da ĉagrenoj ol mi povas diri. Estas pli ol tri cent mil specoj de koleopteroj. Mi pasis daŭre cent dudek kvin jarojn por ilin kolekti."

Esdamo, unu el la filoj de Nemrodo kiu konis nome multe da bestoj sovaĝaj, diris kun mieno saĝa:

"Kaj la krokodiloj?"

"Mi ne volis ilin porti," diris Noaho "tial ke mi konsideris ilin kiel fiŝojn, kaj ĉar feliĉe mi ne devis min ŝarĝi kun fiŝoj. Sed ili treege decidegis insisti ke ili partoprenos en la vojaĝo tial ke ili estas rampaĵoj kaj ili alsendis delegacion al la arkeo. Tiu delegacio iĝis videgebla laŭ sia karaktero sovaĝega kaj ruza.

"Unufoje ke ili eniĝis" daŭrigis Noaho, mi fermis la pordojn, kaj mi ekspiris. Mi kredis ke mi finis. Sed tuj mi aŭdis voĉon kiu al mi diris. "Kaj la bestoj de Aŭstralio?" Mi forgesis la bestojn Aŭstraliajn. Mi devis reiri por ekserĉi du didelfojn, du monotremojn kaj du cignojn nigrajn."

"Mi min demandas kiel" diris Ĉamo, "vi povis fari tiom da laboro kaj tiel delikate."

"Kaj ĉu vi rememoras" diris Noaho, kun tia rideto ke li ŝajnis rejuniĝi, "vi rememoras la unuan matenon?"

"Ne" diris Ĉamo, "Estas de tiel longe, de tiel longe nun."

"Vi venis por diri al mi kun granda teruro, 'La efemero estas mortinta!' "

"Estis vere, ŝi tute ne movetis."

"Feliĉe," daŭrigis Noaho, "ŝi lasis malgrandulojn."

"Ĉiutage oni faris raporton. En la fino de la jaro ne mankis eĉ unu paro. Estis miraklo: kaj kontraŭe la loĝantoj plimultiĝis.

"Sed kiam la arkeo haltiĝis sur Monto Ararato kaj mi ekforigis la bestojn, la ursoj blankaj kaj la fokoj al mi diris: 'Tro varmegas tie ĉi.' La ĝirafoj ploris ĉar tie ne estis ilia lando kaj la tapiro ne sciis kie kaŝiĝi. Mi devis rekonduki ilin ĉiujn al la lokoj de kie mi antaŭe ilin prenis. Estis necese fari novajn vojaĝojn."

"Praavo," diris tiam Tareo, "kiom da tempo vi bezonas por tio?"

"Pli ol kvarcent jarojn," respondis Noaho. Ĉar la tero estas grandega. Ju pli mi pripensas des pli mi kredas ke estas por ke mi povu fari tiom da laborego, kiu neniam egaliĝos, ke mi estis permesita vivadi tiom da jaroj. Nun ke ĉio estas en ordo, mi timas ke la homoj mortos multe pli junaj."

Tio okazas efektive, kaj estas bona kaŭzo por kredi ke la rakonto devas enhavi almenaŭ porcion de la vero.

PAĜO MALSERIOZA

ŜIA ERARAĴO.

Por tio, ke la vagono flankendeviis subite ĵus kiam li estis iranta antaŭen tra la travojo, Bronson perdis sian balancon, pro kio, penante eviti elrenverson, li ekkaptis unu el la ŝultroj de belega virino kiu estis sukcesinta sidiĝi. Plie li senformigis ŝian belan ĉapelon kaj malfacile evitis surpaŝi sur ŝiajn piedfingrojn. Kiam li sukcesis rehavi sian ekvilibron la sinjorino turniĝas al li kaj diris:

"Vi malestiminda hundidaĉo! Mi deziras, ke vi komprenu, ke mi ne estas lampstango aŭ meblero altenigota por subapogilo. Vi devus veturi en bestara vagonaro! Vi ne rajtas sin puŝi amase tien ĉi kie vi povas pecetŝiri aliajn homojn per viaj grandaj mallertaj manoj. Vi kompatinda maldelikatulo, vi devus esti elĵetita en la straton. Vi ne taŭgas por esti permesita iri ien kie vi eble invadus la komforton de bonmanieraj homoj. Vi senmaniera stultulo, vi meritas esti——"

"Pardonu al mi, sinjorino, vi faris eraraĵon," prosperis diri Bronson.

"Eraraĵo?" murmuregis la sinjorino kies okuloj ekbrilis pro kolerego. "Kion vi intencas diri?"

"Mi ne estas via edzo," humile respondis Bronson.

W. M. Ampt.

Sro. X (telefone)—Sendu tuj al mi du sakojn da aveno kaj fundcenton da fojno.

Voĉo—Tre bone, sinjoro. Ili estas por kiu?

Sro. X—Por la ĉevalo kompreneble, vi malsaĝulo!

* * *

Mi estas pli granda ol kio ajn povas okazi al mi. La malĝojo, la malfeliĉo kaj la suferado nestas ekster mia pordo. Mi staras en la domo kaj mi havas la ŝlosilon.—*Tradukis J. D. Hailman.*

LA PURPURA BOVO.

Purpuran bovon vidis mi neniam,
N'esperas vidi, volus mi atesti,
Sed tion ĉi mi scias iel ĉiam,
Mi volus tian vidi pli ol esti!

R. M. Bell.

Onklo—Kaj kion vi intencas fari kiam vi estas plenaĝulo, Tomĉjo?

Tomĉjo—Mi intencas lasi kreski la barbon.

Onklo—Sed kial?

Tomĉjo—Ĉar do mi ne devos lavi tiom da vizaĝo.

* * *

Kliento—Kiam mi aĉetis aŭtomobilon de vi antaŭ kelkaj semajnoj vi diris ke vi provizos novan parton se mi rompos ion?

Vendisto de Aŭtomobiloj—Certe, sinjoro. Kion mi povas havi plezuron provizi al vi hodiaŭ?

Kliento—Mi bezonas paron da novaj maleoloj, du ripojn, maldekstran okulon, tri kvadratajn futojn da haŭto, kvar dentojn kaj unu ŝlosiloston!

* * *

Cigano ĵus ellasita el la malliberejo renkontis amikon.

"Pro kio oni malliberigis vin?" demandis la amikon.

"Ĉar mi trovis ĉevalon."

"Vi trovis ĉevalon? Nu! Oni ne povas malliberigi vin pro tio, ke vi trovis ĉevalon."

"Ne, sed malfeliĉe mi trovis ĝin antaŭ ol la posedanto perdis ĝin."

* * *

Knabeto—Paĉjo, paĉjo, kial oni scias ke la abelo loĝadas apud la ekvatoro?

Patro—Silentu! Oni ne scias tion.

Knabeto—Sed mi scias.

Patro—Kial do?

Knabeto—Ĉar ĝi estas tro-pika.

Patro—Kio estas? Kuŝiĝu, bubeto; tuj for!

—*Ho Ho*, 13343.

ANTIKVA STENOGRAFIO.

La plej multaj homoj pensas, se ili iam ekpensis pri la afero, ke la stenografio estas kompare nova elpensaĵo, necesigita de la energio kaj rapidemo de la nuna epoko. Male, tamen, stenografiaj sistemoj ekzistis de tre antikva epoko.

Nia ilustraĵo prezentas du paĝojn el leksikono montranta stenografion laŭ



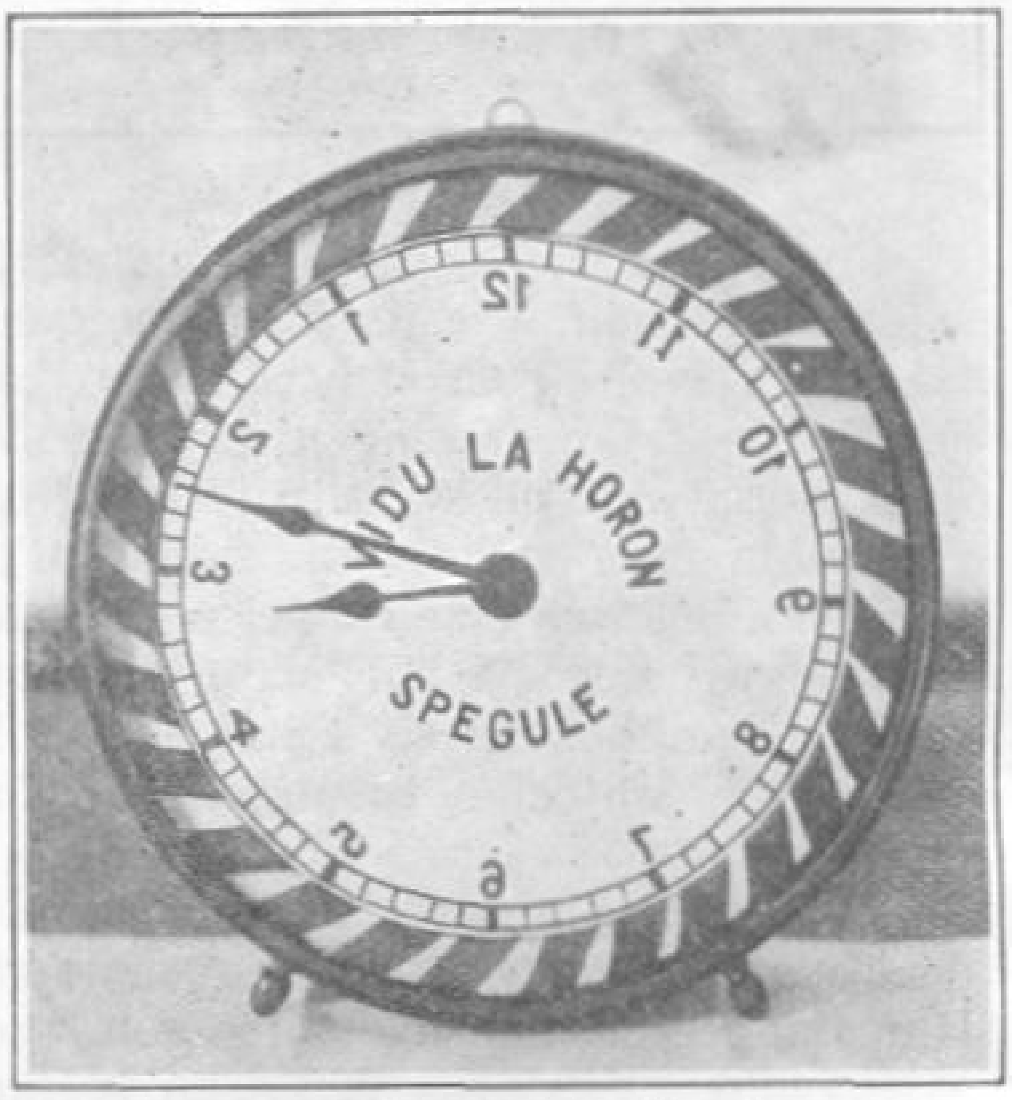
la sistemo de Tiro, liberigito de Kikerono, kiu ne elpensis la stenografion sed multe plibonigis la antaŭajn sistemojn. La leksikono, kiu apartenas al la Brita Muzeo, estas kredeble verkita ĉe Canterbury en la 10a jarcento. Tiu ĉi sistemo estis uzata de la Kikerona epoko ĝis la 11a jarcento.—*El Popular Mechanics.*

SINO A. P. WARRINGTON.

Ĉiuj Esperantistoj lernos kun malĝojo pri la bedaŭrinda morto de Sino. A. P. Warrington, de Norfolk, Va. Sino. Warrington estis tre interesata pri nia afero kaj ni perdis entuziasman samideaninon. Tiuj kiuj ĉeestis ĉe la Kongreso lastan aŭguston en Chautauqua memoras Sinon. Warrington kaj ŝian entuziasmon por Esperanto. Ŝia edzo estas unu el plej energiaj Esperantistoj de ŝtato Virginio.

KIOMA HORO ESTAS ?

The engraving represents an Esperanto clock, the invention of Mr. Harry



Courtesy Van Norden's Magazine.

Pratley of New York. While by the aid of the inscription an Esperantist can easily learn the time of day it might prove rather confusing to those ignorant of the international language. Through his invention Mr. Pratley has gained a good deal of publicity for Esperanto.

BONA NOVAĴO.

La Sankta Petro nun decidas
Da specoj estas tro;
Al liaj tradukantoj diras
"Ho, vi foriru, do!"

"Animojn bonajn de la tero
Vi ne tradukos plu
Aŭ elklarigos pri l' afero
De ĉielo al ĉiu."

"Venontaj al ĉiel' animoj
Nun paroladu jare,
Anstataŭ siaj propraj lingvoj
En Esperanto klare!"

—*Ivy Kellerman.*

CORRESPONDENCE

I HAVE a desire to see the journal doing international work and suggest that you give us articles by our foreign friends on what is doing in their countries, customs and the like. I like the poetry and the fiction department, also the page of humor. But the songs—they take up too much space for the good they do and I would rather see something else in their place.—EDW. CHALK, *Lewis, Kansas.*

PLEASE note that I will not renew my subscription to "A. E." this year, but you must not think it's on account of your article in the January number. In fact I consider the article about the New York Society very good. I was a member of same myself, but left it about nine months ago.—JOHN KUBIK, *New York City.*

YOUR Journal grows better and better with each issue. Your article on the "failure of Esperanto" is timely. I have a friend who takes particular delight in presenting me with clippings of the nature of the one in your article. I am having the *Bulletin* sent to him for a year on the "coals of fire" idea.—DR. F. E. DAIGNEAU, *Mankato, Minn.*

I HAVE been reading "La Faraono." It is worth the trouble of learning the language for the purpose of reading that one publication.— FRANK P. ZENT, *Everett, Wash.*

It is certainly a wonderful book—a standing reproach to rattle-brained theorists who want to throw away the solid, fortifying literature of Esperanto and go back to the days of pamphlets and theoretical disputation. Nobody is competent to criticise Esperanto until he has read "La Faraono" and few will dare to do so afterward.

LET every Esperanto club and propagandist *go after and get* at least one doctor in every town. There is no class of men and no profession upon whose attitude Esperanto more largely depends. Esperanto in the annual international medical congresses means more to the cause than its use in all the Theosophical and socialist bodies on two continents. Furthermore when you get your doctor in line see that he joins the Tutmonda Esperantista Kuracista Asocio and gets the Voĉo de Kuracistoj. The paper is not very large but is constantly improving and if we do not support what we have, we will never get anything better.—ELMER E. HAYNES, *Sec'y Lewis (Kansas) Esperanto Club.*

I PRESUME the December *Bulletin* was sent to me the second time to remind me of your project of "financing the propaganda," and I would like to say that if I were not financially embarrassed I would gladly *give* money to help pay the printers, press-builders and papermakers, but would not invest one cent in stock. The cause of Esperanto is a sacred one and all engaged in the work of spreading it must have an eye single to it and its purpose. I think you are mistaken in your methods of trying to raise money by investments even if it were morally right to do so. I think if a few lecturers with ***enthusiasm*** would go around the country and awaken the people's interest in the matter that you would gain some voluntary financial aid from people who are able to give it. I saw recently in a newspaper that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had given a large sum "for the education of the orient" and it seems to me that the teaching of Esperanto would or ought to be a part of that education. I suggest that you call his attention to the matter. And Mr. Carnegie ought to help, judging from his acts.—MARY J. MOSS, 195 *Church St., Annapolis, Maryland.*

The monthly expenses of this house are approximately one thousand dollars. During two years we have received donations from well-disposed persons amounting to about seventeen dollars. We have never asked for a gift. We never shall. We return each one as soon as we can think out a polite letter which will not offend the donor. We pay our printers and our landlord for their services. We think it equally right that we should pay our investors. We offer them seven per cent a year, and since they cannot manage the business we agree, by a form called Preferred Stock, that all our own work and investments shall act as a protection for theirs. We believe that in five hundred years from now this manner of conducting business will be barbarous and out-of-date. So will the modern locomotive. Just now, however, both are quite successful and quite indispensable, and we suggest that the many Esperantists who cannot afford to give money to the "cause" can easily open a savings account with us and purchase a few shares of stock by monthly installments.

I think you are doing more good for the cause in America than all the rest of us together. I like your methods, and your policy of flooding the country with propaganda literature. It is fine. I am sorry I can only afford to take one share. Possibly some other "neriĉulo" will follow my example.

P R E S S

When not otherwise stated, any book or magazine reviewed is sold by our book department

Poŝkalendaro.—This little pocket calendar is something that every Esperantist will find very convenient and useful. It is a book of 72 pages, of a size to fit the pocket comfortably, neatly bound in green cloth and stamped in gold. Its contents include the words and music of La Espero, a review of the progress of Esperanto during the past year, a list of the delegates and officers of the Universala Esperanto-Asocio, a table for reducing *spesmiloj* into national money, a calendar giving the important dates in the history of Esperanto with space under each day for memoranda, blank pages for notes, accounts, etc., and much other matter of value to the Esperantist. The Ĉefeĉ Key is bound with each copy. This Poŝkalendaro is almost a necessity to the Esperantist since it enables him to have ready at all times the information needed to convince the sceptic that Esperanto is not a fad of the moment, but a real *fact*, something that the world must reckon with. The price of the book, postpaid, is 25 cents. This is a new book, published by J. H. Fred, and must not be confused with the larger one by Moller & Borel.

Esperantistc Poŝkalendaro.—Esperanto pocket calendars are now issued by a number of European publishing houses. This, however, published by Moller & Borel, of Berlin, is the most complete and the best known. Besides the calendar it contains a complete list of Esperanto groups, consuls, delegates of the Universala Esperanto-Asocio, words and music of La Esperanto, the Esperanto *fajfsignalo*, the Esperanto alphabet in Braille letters for the blind, a complete list of all projects of international languages which have appeared in the course of the past few hundred years, including, we notice, some four brands of "reformed" Esperanto, international table of money-systems, a description of the existing systems of Esperanto shorthand, ten in number, a complete list of all Esperanto journals issued since the appearance of the language (175, of many only one or two numbers having been issued), and much other information of value to Esperantists. A useful and necessary little book which every Esperantist should possess. Price, strongly bound in cloth, 35 cents.

La Faraono.—This is universally admitted to be one of the gems of Esperanto literature, a strong and interesting romance in the beautiful and easy style which has entitled Kabe to the distinction of being, next to Zamenhof, the ablest writer of Esperanto. Its three volumes deal with the attempts of the young Pharoah Ramzes to free Egypt from the yoke of the priesthood and alleviate the lot of the people. It draws an interesting picture of the life of Pharoah and peasant in ancient Egypt and is full of incident, ranging from battle in the desert to scenes in court and temple and in the homes of rich noble and starving slave. From the first chapter where the reader makes the acquaintance of Ramzes, through all his adventures, plots and trials the interest of the story never halts and owing to the purity and simplicity of its style, when one has entered into the midst of the story he will be able to read it without effort, as though it were written in his native tongue. It is a treasure of pure Esperanto and every Esperantist who wishes to write perfect Esperanto, should read and study La Faraono with as much fidelity as the works of Zamenhof. Three volumes by prepaid express, $2.05

La Kvar Evangelioj.—A translation of the four Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, united into one connected narrative. The translation is from the original Greek and Latin texts, in accordance with the remarks of modern commentators. The translator, R. Laisney, presents the work to the Esperanto public with these words: "Kaj mi deziras ke la leganto, ne rigardante al la lerteco de la traduko, trovu en la legado rean forton por la ĉiutaga batalo de la vivo." The translation, however, is very well executed, as the following extract, the Parable of the Sheep-fold, will show: Ĉu inter vi estas viro, kiu, posedante cent ŝafinojn kaj perdinte unu el ili, ne lasas la naŭdek naŭ ceterajn en la dezerto, kaj ne kuras al tiu, kiu estas perdita, ĝis li trovos ĝin? Kaj, kiam li estas trovinta ĝin, li, ĝoje, ĝin metas sur la ŝultrojn, kaj, reveninta en sian domon, alvokas siajn amikojn kaj siajn najbarojn, dirante: 'Kunĝoju kun mi! Ĉar mi trovis mian ŝafinon, kiu estis perdita! Sama ĝojo, mi diras al vi, estas en la ĉielo pro unu pekulo faranta penton, kaj multe pli da ĝojo estas ol pro naŭdek naŭ justuloj, kiuj ne bezonas penton." Many Esperantists have wished to see the books of the New Testament done into Esperanto and will welcome the appearance of this work. The book contains 200 pages, and is sold at 50 cents.

Prozo kaj Versoj.—A collection of prose and verse, as the title indicates, both original and translated, by V. Inglada. The Spanish legends retold in Esperanto are especially interesting and the verses are in many instances charming. The author's style is very good and worthy of imitation. Price, 60 cents.

MANY NEW BOOKS THIS MONTH

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

OUR Book List this month presents the entire line of Hachette & Co., of Paris. No other firm in America ever offered so great a variety of Esperanto literature, and as many of the titles are presented to our readers for the first time it is likely that this stock will soon be broken. We have arranged a record system by which each title may be ascertained, and hope by this means to be able at some future time to carry a complete stock of all the Esperanto books worth reading. Those who order soon from our new list will receive prompt and complete returns. Our latest shipment, including 1,400 volumes in 70 titles, is purely experimental, and as soon as any title is sold out it will be reordered in larger quantity.

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KIOM DA MARTA?

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